

## Cocchi Tries To End Life In His Cell

Slayer of Ruth Cruger Dashes Head Against Iron Walls

Wants to End It All, He Cries to Jailers  
Prisoner Frenzied Over Danger of Extradition and Electric Chair

Bologna, Italy, June 24.—Alfredo Cocchi, confessed slayer of Ruth Cruger, tried to end his life in his cell to-day by dashing his head against the iron wall. To jailers who discovered him he expressed his desire to commit suicide and "finish it all."

Cocchi is being closely watched. He is not allowed to have in his cell towels, bed sheets, suspenders or knives, forks or spoons. He became calm only when his guards threatened to put him in a straitjacket.

Cocchi's moods vary constantly. At times he is cheerful and seemingly care-free and lighthearted. At such times he frequently sings. Sometimes he is silent and morose, but most often he is plunged into the deepest depression, accompanied by hysterical fits, in which he shrieks with fear that the Italian government will permit his extradition to New York, where the electric chair waits.

## Wallstein Finds Police Ignored Crime Theory In Cruger Investigation

If Police Department records are any indication of the operation of the detective mind in handling the Cruger case, the operatives of the fourth branch detective bureau never worked out their investigation on lines other than that she was a "missing person."

Whatever the detectives of the fourth branch bureau may have deduced from information they had received about Ruth Cruger's disappearance, there is nothing in their records to indicate that they credited Cocchi with any participation in the crime.

To them Cocchi was only a missing person, and when he turned up in Bologna, Italy, a recommendation was made by Detective McGee to "kindly close the case and cancel Alarm No. 40, Item B."

## Wallstein Pieces Evidence

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, assigned by Mayor Mitchell to investigate the laxity of the Police Department in the Cruger case, spent the entire day in his office yesterday examining records and piecing out in chronological order the whole investigation of the crime.

He was unable to find anything in the records of the fourth branch bureau to show that that department had sought Cocchi as the murderer of Ruth Cruger. The most striking thing that came to his attention during the day was the recommendation of Detective McGee in his report of June 4, 1917, that the case be closed.

In this report the detective wrote: "Relative to this case (Cruger case) would state that Alfredo Cocchi has been located in Italy, from where he has written to his wife. Inclosed is paper clipping hereto attached. Kindly close case. Cancel Alarm No. 40, Item B." In this report blank were various printed items, such as "still missing," "case closed," etc. All of these were crossed out with ink marking, the item "case closed" alone remaining untouched. This document bore the indorsing signature of Lieutenant John J. Flannely, of the fourth branch bureau.

## Inquiry Lukewarm

The first report that came to the attention of the Commissioner yesterday was one dated February 13, the day on which Cocchi was last seen in New York. The hour was given as 2 p. m. and the place his home, 75 Manhattan Street.

On February 16 the first official card was made out concerning Cocchi's disappearance. Another brief report was filed by Detective Warren McGee on February 20, a form known as D. R. Detective Bureau, No. 5. It stated that he (McGee) was still looking for Cocchi. On March 4 the same detective presented a report recommending that the department communicate with the chief of police of Detroit, as Cocchi might be in that city at an address that had come into his possession.

Twenty days later McGee advised the bureau that he had communicated with the authorities at Bologna and with one Carlo Zoni, a relative of Cocchi, who lived at Castel San Pietro, a town on the main line of the Adriatic Railway, which runs southeast through the Province of Emilia to Rimini, on the Adriatic Sea.

Commissioner Wallstein also gave special attention to a report filed by Detective Lagarenne on February 26, informing the bureau that a girl answering the description of Ruth Cruger had been found at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, and suggested that the report be investigated.

## Had Cocchi's Mail Covered

In his report Lagarenne also stated that a request had been made to the postal authorities to cover the mail of Alfredo Cocchi addressed to his house in Manhattan Street and his place of business at 242 West 127th Street.

Commissioner Wallstein said the inquiry would be resumed this morning.

## OUR TERMS FOR PEACE



## Churchill Demands Attack on Germany By Allied Fleets

## Sees Disaster if Allied Warships Continue Idle During the War

London, June 24.—Winston Spencer Churchill, in an article in "The Sunday Pictorial," demands an aggressive policy for the vast surplus fleets under the Allies' command, especially since America's entrance into the war.

"The Allied navies," he declared, "have to-day at least two dreadnoughts for every one at the disposal of Germany and Austria, and, in addition, more than four old battleships to one for the enemy. But the superiority in weight of metal, modernity and tonnage is far greater even than these immense figures imply. And we really to be content to see this vast mass of about two hundred battleships wait idle on the off-chance of the German fleet emerging to fight, until peace—perhaps an unsatisfactory peace—is declared?"

"When three old battleships were sunk in the Dardanelles, it was represented as a great naval disaster, but what kind of a disaster would it be when, on the day peace is signed, hundreds of battleships are found to have been practically unused and passed into obsolescence, to be supplanted in future wars by airplanes and submarines?"

"We must have a vast blue-water fleet capable of engaging the full strength of the enemy with good prospects of success, but after that has been provided for an immense surplus of old but valuable vessels remains, and it is in their adaptation for and employment in aggressive action that escape from the present deadlock can still be found."

"It is only when we are able to devise and execute some method of aggressive naval warfare against the Germans that we shall find their weakness and our strength; that we shall liberate our splendid navy from the enchanted circle the submarine has drawn about it and compel our enemies to absorb themselves so much in the process of their own defence as to leave them no leisure to compass our ruin."

The combined naval force of the Great Alliance, including only dreadnoughts, pre-dreadnoughts and battlecruisers, opposes approximately 133 capital ships to sixty-six similar ships of the Central Powers. However, the quoted figures for none of the belligerents, except the United States, are accurate.

Thus, exclusive of losses in the war, Great Britain is supposed to have seventy-seven capital ships and Germany forty-eight. But what the relative losses are cannot be established, and both powers are known to have more than replaced any loss sustained. The navy of both countries are believed to be stronger now than at the beginning of the war.

Moreover, the full weight of the Allies' capital fleet cannot be thrown against Germany's forty-eight ships. The British fleet is divided into the Mediterranean fleet of sixteen, for which Italy possesses only thirteen capital ships. Turkey's capital fleet of two, or four if the Goeben and the Breslau be counted, might be contained by Russia's Black Sea fleet. The United States' fleet of thirty-four capital ships may be counted an unimpaired addition to the forces of the Entente, but Japan is hardly likely to send her entire fleet of thirteen dreadnoughts and pre-dreadnoughts into the North Sea.

## Democracy for Germany Urged By Scheidemann

## Most Promising Hope of Peace, Says Socialist Back from Stockholm

Berlin, June 24.—Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, celebrated his return from the Stockholm conference by the publication in "Vorwaerts" of a two-column article, in which he reveals himself as anything but optimistic concerning early peace prospects.

"In spite of Stockholm, alas," he said, "we fear that we shall be called upon to face the fourth winter of war. To prevent this, it is possible, in an honorable way, must be our duty. One of the means of achieving this, while not infallibly certain, yet, nevertheless, most promising, is the democratization of Germany."

After upbraiding the German government for its failure to make an exhaustive declaration with regard to its war aims in reply to the Socialist interpellation, and declining party responsibility for the government's course, Herr Scheidemann continues: "I believe that each of us has returned from Stockholm with the firm conviction that we are on the right road. We desired to see the peace policy of the Central powers, initiated on December 12, 1916, carried out without circumvention to completion. Then occurred what we had predicted, and vainly tried to stave off—war with the United States. As a result of this our opponent's hope of victory is revived and the war is continued."

"Let us picture the European situation as it might have developed—in the east a revolutionary, peace-inspiring Russia; across the seas, if only passively so, a neutral America. How much nearer would we have been to peace and how many obstacles, with which our work in Stockholm had to contend would then have been removed. But we cannot undo what has already happened; yet duty impels us to seek the way that will lead us out of this endless murdering of nations. It was in Stockholm that I finally accepted as my unshakable conviction that of which I had before been conscious—the thing cannot be negotiation of peace. The watchword should be 'No party, only one people.'"

## Roosevelt's Sons On Way to France

The popular mystery surrounding the sudden departure of Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Lieutenant Archie Have Sailed.

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## German Bomb Plot To Blow Up Ships Balked by Norway

## Explosives Disguised as Coal Seized and Conspirators Arrested

London, June 24.—Seizure of a quantity of explosives and infernal machines which had just reached Christiania, Norway, from Germany and the arrest of three foreigners are believed to have a German plot against Norwegian shipping. The infernal machines, contained in coverings painted to resemble lumps of coal, were to have been put aboard ships in the coal bunkers. Discovery of the plot probably explains the loss of many Norwegian ships which were supposed to have been mined or torpedoed, says the dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph.

The message says the seizure and arrests have been confirmed officially and that the police are continuing the investigation. Another announcement will be made when more details are available, it is stated.

The "Tidens Tegn" says, according to the dispatch, that 1,000 kilograms of explosives were seized. One of the prisoners is Aaron Rutenfels, a German citizen born in Finland. He declared the bombs were intended for use in Finland.

Christiania dispatches say Rutenfels's baggage contained among other things five bombs with high explosives, and a quantity of cigarettes and tobacco, in which was concealed carbondum, apparently intended to be placed in the bearings of machinery in order to ruin it.

The Christiania dispatches add that there have been five other arrests, including two Finlanders named Pehrsson and Witauken, in whose lodgings loads of the explosives were found, and also much incriminatory material, identical with that found in the baggage of the Swedish Baron von Rosen, who was arrested in Christiania last winter but was subsequently released.

The affair has been discussed at a secret meeting of the Storting, but the official investigation is still incomplete. One report says Rutenfels will be compelled to leave Norway.

The Baron von Rosen referred to above fled to Norway after his pro-German activities had aroused suspicion among the Swedish authorities. In his baggage in Sweden were found cans of explosives labelled "corned beef," while a search by the Norwegian police of his luggage revealed, among other things, cans of explosives marked "table salt," bottles marked "mouth wash" containing cultures of dangerous bacilli, and boxes of lump sugar, each lump concealing a glass vial also filled with bacilli of anthrax or glanders.

Von Rosen's field of operations was along the Swedish-Finnish border. It was supposed that his purpose was to destroy Russian food and munitions storehouses, and with the bacilli infect the horse transport between the northern Norwegian town of Narvik and Finland, by which a tremendous tide of merchandise flows into Russia.

## Russia Plans An Offensive, France Is Told

Separate Peace Not Considered, Minister Thomas Reports

All Problems on Way to Solution

Workmen and Soldiers Now Backing Provisional Government

Paris, June 24.—All thoughts that Russia may conclude a separate peace must be set aside, declared Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, on his return to Paris last night from an extended trip to Russia. An offensive by the Russian army is both a material and a moral possibility, in his belief, but he declined to speculate as to when such a movement might be expected. The military organization problems are in the way of solution, and the situation as regards Russia's financial and economic difficulties is improving every day, Mr. Thomas declared.

The whole tone of the French Cabinet member's talk was optimistic, although he did not minimize the difficulties with which Russia is still confronted.

"I return," he said, "with a feeling of optimism which I believe to be soundly based. There exists in Russia a difficult situation from an industrial and financial viewpoint."

Problems on Way to Solution

"Our friends recognize these great difficulties, but the two big questions which occupied us were those of governmental order and organization and the military problem," continued Mr. Thomas, who was associated in his visit to Russia with other Entente representatives of Socialist and labor interests. "These problems seem both on the way to solution. The differences between the Provisional Government and representatives of the Soldiers and Workmen have disappeared. The government is daily gaining in authority, and the hour is coming when it will be able to utilize that authority advantageously."

"Cases are arising constantly which prove that the government is respected, its authority is respected, its policy is respected. It includes many capable men, young and very active, who, in their daily duties are ably assisting in establishing this authority. It is being exercised especially in connection with the organization of the army. There, it is useless to deny, extremely grave moments at times for the army, because of the antiquated and very brutal discipline that has been in force, and a lack of understanding of the new movement on the part of a certain number of officers."

## Nation Sees Need of Army

"To-day, however, the masses comprehend the necessity of a disciplined army and a firm military organization for the preservation of the nation's liberty and to assure its permanence. If there is no propaganda to-day for direct offensive, as that is conceived in France, the idea has at least progressed to the point where it is no longer spread that an offensive would render the task of maintaining a military defence more effective."

"I found that materially and morally an offensive is possible. I cannot specify the date, if I knew it you can well understand I would not mention it. But that an amelioration of the general situation in Russia has set in under the influence of these ideas, my opinion it seems to me to be indisputable."

"That is why I look at things confidently. And since French opinion has seemed troubled, it should be repeated that the thought of any separate peace must be completely set aside."

## Admiral Glennon Helps to Subdue Sebastopol Mutiny

Petrograd, June 23 (Delayed).—Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N., and his staff, members of the naval mission to Russia, returned to Petrograd to-day after their visit to Sebastopol, where the American commander was largely instrumental in restoring tranquility among the sailors of the Black Sea fleet, who had mutinied just previous to his arrival.

Admiral Glennon was enthusiastically received by the sailors. He addressed a general meeting of representatives of all the Councils of Soldiers, Sailors and Workmen of Sebastopol, urging renewed energy in pushing the war to a successful conclusion.

After hearing the admiral the meeting voted, 60 to 3, to restore all the Black Sea fleet officers with the exception of Admiral Kolchak and his staff, who were distrusted by the sailors. The meeting also voted to support the Provisional Government. Since then conditions in the fleet have been peaceful.

Admiral Lukan, who had been elected by the sailors and workmen to replace Admiral Kolchak in command of the fleet, greeted the Americans on their arrival, as did delegates from the Councils of Workmen, Soldiers and Sailors, who accompanied Admiral Lukan. Admiral Glennon and his party also were warmly welcomed on board ship by the sailors, who gave exhibition drills and showed the visitors every courtesy.

At the request of the sailors Admiral Glennon addressed them, urging a continuance of the war without cessation. He was heartily applauded.

The American admiral will leave to-morrow for a visit to Archangel, proceeding later to Helsingfors.

## Further details of Mr. Root's reception and addresses in Moscow on Page 3.

## Food Measure Likely to Pass Senate Speedily

Short Debate Expected and Attempt at Filibuster Will Be Short Lived

"Wets" Plan Fight On Prohibition Clause

Will Make Final Stand to Permit Brewing of Beer and Light Wines

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, June 24.—The Administration food control bill, which passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote last night, will be officially delivered to the Senate to-morrow, and its speedy passage is expected. Although it has been realized all the time that the Senate would take up the House bill as soon as it came over, the Senate has actually been debating the food control system for weeks. As a matter of fact, the discussion in the Senate has borne all the earmarks of a filibuster, with Senator Reed, of Missouri, as the leader of the time wasters.

During the early part of the discussion he was given able assistance in time killing by Senators Smith and Hawdick, of Georgia. In the last few days these two Senators have had virtually nothing to say on the floor, and Senators do not think they will take any further steps to impede the progress of this or any other Administration measure for some days. It is pointed out that there is a vacancy in the Interstate Commerce Commission, caused by the death of a Georgia man, Judge Clement. There is a strong desire in Georgia for representation on the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is considered that it would be very poor politics for a member of Congress from Georgia who was advocating a Georgia man for this place to figure in the headlines of the newspapers as obstructing the passage of the food bill.

So the situation is that with the bill just over from the House the Senate is in the position of not only having had an exhaustive discussion of the food bill, but in the position of realizing that it has a filibuster on its hands. This condition always, even before the present mild closure rule was adopted, has resulted in a determined effort right from the start to bring the debate to a close, and it would surprise few Senators if a vote should be reached in another week, or at least a unanimous consent agreement for a vote early in the week should be obtained.

There is to be no great drive against the bill itself from either side of the House. A large majority of Senators on both sides favor the general idea. Most of the Republicans, however, want some modifying amendments, and it is probable that some will be adopted. For instance, it is possible that the sections relating to fuel may be passed over and incorporated in a separate measure. If this should be done, however, it is by no means certain that the House would agree, especially as the clamor with regard to the fuel and the clamor from the food and manufacturing centres is having a strong reaction here.

This idea that something should be done at once about controlling the prices of food and fuel, and the prices of most liquors and the manufacture of the fuel sections in the food bill, on the agreement that there should be no delay in getting down to cases to meet this situation.

## See Fight Over Dry Clause

The prohibition amendment adopted by the House is apt to be the subject of a stirring battle in the path of the bill, so far as speed is concerned. The situation is that the drys unquestionably have the votes to put it over in the Senate if they can get a direct vote on the question. The wets, on the other hand, are in a position to stop it by a filibuster. The situation is generally expected to be a close one, and it is likely that the bill will be passed by a narrow margin.

## Hard Fight Planned In Senate to Permit Manufacture of Beer

Washington, June 24.—Retention by the Senate of the drastic prohibition amendments added by the House, or at least of provisions prohibiting the use of foodstuffs in manufacturing distilled spirits, generally is deemed probable. The principal fight on the prohibition question is expected to come over permitting the manufacture of malt liquors and wine. Senate sentiment against the further manufacture of whiskey, brandy and other distilled spirits is widespread, but many "dry" Senators oppose extending the prohibition to beer and wine.

To-morrow the bill as it passed the House will be substituted for the Chamberlain draft which the Senate has been debating perfunctorily during the last week. Compromise amendments resulting from Senators' conferences may be added.

The House bill will be kept continuously before the Senate until disposed of. General debate is scheduled to continue for a few days, several Senators having prepared speeches.

Aside from the prohibition features, the principal disputes expected in the Senate are over the licensing, minimum price fixing and guarantee regions and the provision authorizing the President to fix import tariff rates in maintaining price guarantees. The section giving the President and the Food Administration broad "blanket" powers also is opposed. Compromises are being sought on these questions, but Administration leaders claim enough votes to retain the House provisions on all.

## Wilson Will Name Board to Arouse Nation's War Spirit



Noted war correspondent now on Pershing's staff.

## Pershing Names Frederick Palmer Major on His Staff

## War Writer to Have Charge of Army's Relations with American Press

Paris, June 24.—It was announced at American Army Headquarters to-day that Major General Pershing had appointed Frederick Palmer, of New York, to his staff in the Intelligence Department, with the rank of major.

The appointment is in line with General Pershing's purpose to secure specialists in all branches of the service, and Mr. Palmer's long experience at the European front, at headquarters, was regarded as making him particularly valuable to the staff at this time.

He will have general charge of the army's relations with the American press, and while his activities will be chiefly devoted to that work, the staff will be able to utilize his war acquired knowledge in other respects.

Frederick Palmer is one of the most widely known of all American war correspondents, and has perhaps seen as much of real war as any living man. Born in Pleasantville, Penn., in 1873, he got his first war assignment just three years after he left college. A London daily sent him to cover the Greco-Turkish War in 1906.

When the Spanish-American War broke out he went to the Philippines, and came back with Dewey. Since then he has reported the Boxer uprising, the Russo-Japanese War, various revolutions in Central America and the first and second Balkan wars.

In the first years of the Great War he was The Associated Press correspondent on the West front.

## Dr. Von Seydler Heads Temporary Austrian Cabinet

## New Ministry Will Be Relieved Later by Permanent Government

Amsterdam, June 24.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says a transitional ministry has been formed, headed by Dr. von Seydler. In a speech Dr. von Seydler said the new government was only of a provisional character and later would be relieved by a permanent government.

The new ministers are: Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Dr. von Seydler; Minister of the Interior, Count von Torggenburg; Minister of Education, Dr. Gwilkinski; Minister of Justice, Dr. Schauer; Minister of Finance, Herr Macan; Minister of Public Works, Herr von Hamann; Minister of Railways, Baron von Hamann; Minister of Defence, Lieutenant General Czap von Birkenstetter; President of the Food Board, Herr Hofer.

## This Is the Last Day Of Red Cross Drive

Today is the last full day of the Red Cross drive for its \$100,000,000 war fund.

The central office of the campaign committee in New York is at 42 Wall Street. Here all gifts may be delivered in person or sent by mail.

Regularly accredited campaign committees are canvassing the city and are authorized to receive subscriptions.

Checks to the fund should be made out to "The Red Cross War Fund."

Full details of day's developments in campaign on last page.

## Chautauqua Meetings Are Planned to Educate People to Issues

## Tightens Official Control of News

## No Criticism of Administration Expected Under New Scheme

By C. W. Gilbert

Washington, June 24.—The Administration is going to undertake an extensive publicity campaign to interest the people of the country in the war and make them understand its issues. On or about July 1 the President will appoint a board or committee for this purpose, to hold office during the war, probably after the model of the Committee on Public Information, composed of two or three Cabinet members, with a chairman from the newspaper, magazine or educational world.

At first it was proposed that the Creel committee should undertake this work, but the objection was raised that Mr. Creel, being a censor, might not enjoy the favor with the press that the chairman of the new committee must needs have, and so it was decided to create a new organization.

With this publicity committee the National Security League is going to cooperate. The league had planned a campaign to educate the public in regard to the war, but it was found that the expenses of conducting it on the scale thought necessary would be too great, so the league will work in conjunction with the official publicity organization and thus be aided financially. The campaign will be conducted in the Chautauqua circuits. A Chautauqua will be held in New York City early in July to train campaigners.

Closing Avenues of News

The creation of this new organization will be another step, and a very important one, in officializing all avenues of information about the government. This process has gone on to a large extent since war was declared, and it shows dangerous tendencies.

First, there is the Creel organization, with its big corps of reporters for the official collection and presentation of the news. This is something new in a democracy. Public opinion in this country has depended in the past upon the press for an independent account of what is going on here, collected from original sources by newspaper representatives, uncolored, except in some cases and to a steadily decreasing extent, by political considerations. The tendency now is to close more and more all avenues of approach to the newspapers and pass all news through an official filter before it reaches the public.

The new committee on publicity will tend to superimpose upon this system of "tainted news" what may become, unless it is operated by men who have the permanent interests of democracy constantly at heart, a vast machine for Administration propaganda. And so inevitably to themselves weaker private enterprises that what should have been an independent presentation of the war, the Security League campaign, will become a semi-public one. No criticism can come from a body which is working in cooperation with and receiving support from the Administration press agent.

News Officially Colored

We hear much from the Administration about "pitiless publicity," but publicity here is steadily becoming more and more considerable. Much is said about democracy. The free access of the people to information about the activities of public administration is the very breath of life of democracy. And that access is no longer free. It is becoming official. The Administration has seized upon the pretext of the war to get as many sources of news into its own hands as possible.

It was the perception of this tendency more than anything else that defeated the censorship section of the Espionage act. There was truth in the espousing of men like Senator Lodge that a sight of Mr. Creel's bulletin had converted them into opponents of the censorship. Even members of Mr. Wilson's own party were unwilling to vote into his hands more power than he now has to color the impression which the nation gets of the Administration's work.

The process of steadily decreasing freedom of access to news began before the war. A contrast will illustrate the change. Mr. Taft, when he was President, had to ask newspaper correspondents not to wait on the front steps of the White House and intercept his callers in search of news. He thereby stopped a cheerful little village custom that had its roots in our simple past. What he did was, of course, reasonable. Under Mr. Wilson, who believes in "pitiless publicity" and "a world safe for democracy," the newspaper correspondents never even see the President.

Take Cue from White House

And the little men down the line, beginning with Mr. Lansing, who thinks of himself in terms of European chancelleries, take their cue from the White House as far as they can.

Into this situation came Mr. Creel with his official reporters. I acquit Mr. Creel of any wish to manipulate the